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FROM PAIN
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No. 19,056.

號六十五零千九萬一第

日七廿月五年未己

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1919.

二拜禮

號四廿月六年捌國民華中

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INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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In Casks 75 lbs. net.
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12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
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GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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TELEPHONE 1218. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.30	" " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.30	" " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.30	" " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques
or Creditors Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, and further Notices.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Express	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local
CANTON (at the Pier)	7.30	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.30	10.45
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.30	8.45	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00
TAIPEI	8.00	8.45	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.00	11.15
TAIPEI	8.15	9.00	9.15	9.45	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.30
TAIPEI	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.30	11.45
TAIPEI	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00
TAIPEI	9.00	9.45	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.00	12.15
TAIPEI	9.15	10.00	10.15	10.45	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.15	12.30
TAIPEI	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.30	12.45
TAIPEI	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.15	11.30	12.00	12.30	12.45	1.00
TAIPEI	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.00	1.15
TAIPEI	10.15	11.00	11.15	11.45	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.15	1.30
TAIPEI	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.00	12.15	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.15	12.30	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Express	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local
TAIPEI	7.30	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.30	10.45
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.30	8.45	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00
TAIPEI	8.00	8.45	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.00	11.15
TAIPEI	8.15	9.00	9.15	9.45	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.30
TAIPEI	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.30	11.45
TAIPEI	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00
TAIPEI	9.00	9.45	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.00	12.15
TAIPEI	9.15	10.00	10.15	10.45	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.15	12.30
TAIPEI	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.30	12.45
TAIPEI	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.15	11.30	12.00	12.30	12.45	1.00
TAIPEI	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.00	1.15
TAIPEI	10.15	11.00	11.15	11.45	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.15	1.30
TAIPEI	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.00	12.15	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.15	12.30	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00

* Will stop at Taipei and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SEA TAU KOK BEANCH.

From	To	Time	From	To	Time
Fanning	dep.	8.30	Shataukok	dep.	10.30
Shataukok	arr.	9.30	Fanning	arr.	11.15

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. [53]

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Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £28,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet. 350 feet. 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 24 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Goliath Cranes.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons. 15,000 tons. 18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken ... 480 feet. 580 feet. 470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 65 " 88 " 98 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 25 " 20 " 30 "
Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomachi).

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Length on Keel Blocks ... 203 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 53 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 0 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
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Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. [53]

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality
containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal
components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than
Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are
now OPEN after extensive repairs.
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Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall
and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and
70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.
Navy and Army are welcome to use the
Institute. [110]

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We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE.

POTTED.

FRENCH.

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Cheese is rich in protein and
butter fat hence an important
and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

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PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow
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Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This Hotel has just been com-
pletely renovated and refurbished, is now up
to-date in every respect and under English
Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the
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BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS

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Special Arrangement for Families on
Application to:
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ICE CREAM

in various flavours

can be sent out ready for serving

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PICNIC

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DINNER PARTIES

From \$2.00 Per quart.

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MANAGER. [106]

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CATALOGUES

for

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REFUGEE BAY HOTEL.

(Opening in the Summer of 1919).

The coming Sea-side resort of South China.

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The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific

Ocean Services and the leading

American Business concerns.

THE HOTEL COMPANY have recently

extended their cold storage plant and

instituted motor transportation, are special-
ling in outside catering such as banquets

dances, picnics,

For all festive occasions
the
VICTROLA
furnishes the music you want most at the moment—
stirring marches, patriotic songs by noted artists,
dance music by the leading dance orchestras,
all the world's choicest music by the world's
greatest vocalists and instrumentalists.
Come in to-day, ask for a demonstration, and
select your Victrola.

PRICES from \$49.50
20% discount for cash with order.

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Exclusive Agents.

Summit
Shape 63.

Designed specially for hot-weather wear. A shapely
collar which sits well, it allows ample freedom for the
neck, plenty of space for the knot and permits the tie to
slide easily between the folds.
Depth of band in front 1 inch, depth at back 1 1/2 inch.

STOCKED IN QUARTER SIZES—FOUR TO EVERY INCH.

MACKINTOSH
A CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists
18, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.
PERFECTOS
In Boxes of 25
\$2.50 per box.

A Cigar of full flavour and
attractive shape, covered with the
finest Sumatra Leaf.

Sold by—
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METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
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CORONET
TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
MACK SENNET'S MASTERPIECE
"MICKEY"
featuring
MABEL NORMAND
Prices for both performances \$1.00 and 60 Cts.
Booking (for 9.15 p.m.) at ROBINSON'S.

SEA POWER.
NAVAL FORCES UNDER THE
LEAGUE.

THE AMERICAN MEMORANDUM.
X writes to The Times:
I have waited to see if some more able
person would take notice of the Memorandum
of the American Naval Forces, of
which you furnish extracts, but neither
editorially nor otherwise have I seen any
comment upon this paper.

The Memorandum argues not only the
question of the disposal of the German
ships, but also the need for America to
possess a Navy equal to that of Great
Britain. In spite of the institution of the
League of Nations, the competition in
armaments is thus to be resumed.

Three specific reasons for the need of
such a fleet are given:—

- (1) The League must be strong enough
to restrain the strongest member.
- (2) An international fleet cannot be
strong enough because of differences in
training, language, and command.
- (3) There must be one single
fleet, itself, equal to that of Great Britain,
to enforce the mandates of the League
with the assistance of the forces of the
League.

I venture to say that a weaker case for
the want of some hundreds of millions
of pounds was rarely put forward.

The arguments wholly overlook the fact
that national strength is not measured in
navies alone. Armies, finance, geographical
position, dependence upon external
supplies, are all factors in a country's
strength or weakness. To assume that a
struggle between Great Britain and the
League would be decided purely by naval
action, by a great battle of Armageddon
between the fleets at sea, is to start from
a wholly incorrect basis. Yet this is what
the Memorandum does. Surely the late
War has shown clearly enough that naval
strength, invaluable and important as it
is, is not a decisive weapon unless used
in conjunction with military strength.
The League, it is true, is old enough. The
statements of the late century were well
aware of it, and based their policy upon
continental alliances which should furnish
the necessary military strength. Nelson
himself said in 1796 that the English
could not decide the fate of empire on
the sea. To assume, in the face of all
past and present teaching, that Great
Britain by possessing the strongest
Navy could float the world and put her
self above the law is, whatever the President
may say, neither logical nor reasonable.
In fact, no more illogical a train
of reasoning can be employed than that
which divides war into water-tight compartments.

If the League were opposed to Great
Britain, how could she trade? She lives
by her overseas commerce. Whence could
she draw her supplies, or to which sell
her products? Her dominions furnish
much of the raw materials she needs, but
not all. And does any student of war
imagine that it would be possible for
Great Britain, single-handed against the
world, to preserve the communications
with her dominions? If so, sea war must
have undergone some change since 1914.
For a dozen or so German cruisers and
armed merchantmen that were at large
between August, 1914, and April, 1915, the
services of not fewer than 40 or 50 British
and Allied cruisers were needed to bring
them to book. The dozen were without
bases and some fell victims, or were interned,
solely because they had no ports of
refuge and no repair. In a war with the
League not a dozen but scores of powerful
ships would be available to operate
against commerce from well-situated, de-
fended, and equipped bases in all the
oceans. It would be an utter impossibility
for Great Britain to maintain a cruiser
fleet of the strength necessary to defend
her trade in such circumstances.

To maintain her Eastern possessions
and trade and to defend Australia Great
Britain would be obliged to detach a fleet
composed of all classes of vessels superior
to that of Japan. To hold Egypt and
the line of sea-communication through
the Mediterranean would demand a
Mediterranean fleet superior to the com-
bined fleets of France, Italy and Spain. To
cover Atlantic convoys a battle squadron
and consister vessels superior to the
United States Navy would be needed.
The trade from Argentina and Brazil
would automatically die, and the ports
of South America and on the West Coast
of Africa would furnish bases for cutting
into such trade from the East as could
find its way round the Cape of Good
Hope.

This is not all. Fleets need supplies.
No port abroad is self-supporting for
long. So long as communications were
secure the fleets could be fed, fueled, and
supplied. But will any seaman imagine
that the communications could be secure
in such circumstances? With the Medi-
terranean closed, and Egypt in the hands
of an enemy who could invade either by
land or sea, for how long could a fleet
exist in the East?

"World interests demand," says the
American paper, "that no single Power
shall rule the sea against all the Powers."
This we can most fully agree with; but
no single Power can do so. Even were
the United States not to add one single
unit to her present fleet, it would be a
physical impossibility for Great Britain
to "rule the sea" against the League, to
say nothing of the impossibility of her
winning a victory over her opponents,
which is, after all, the essential step for
procuring a satisfactory peace. For, let
it be clearly observed, ruling the sea in-
volves the possession of superior force in
order that enemy fleets may be kept in
harbour or engaged with success if they
put to sea. They will have had. We have
seen the margin of superiority deemed
necessary in home waters, where the
necessary in home waters, where the

POLISH SETTLEMENT.
BITTER ATTACK ON MR. LLOYD
GEORGE.

Mr. Frank H. Simmons, the prominent
American journalist, cabling to The
Times from Paris, declares that "as we
approach the end of the Paris Conference
it becomes more and more unmistakable
that the crowning tragedy of the Con-
ference of Vienna is to be repeated. A
century ago the conquerors of Napoleon
perpetrated the crime against Poland
which was contained in the several par-
titions begun by Frederick the Great in
the interests of Prussia. To-day under
the direct impulse of Mr. Lloyd George,
Poland is again to be sacrificed. In order
to safeguard both India and Central
Europe, as well as to do justice to 20
millions of people, the Allied commission
resolved on the erection of a strong
Poland by fixing the frontiers in such a
fashion as to provide a Polish corridor
on either side of the Vistula, placing this
river out of range of German artillery
and giving Danzig and a certain stretch
of coast unconditionally to the Poles.
This recommendation was provisionally
approved by the Conference, but, to the
amazement of everybody, no sooner had
Mr. Lloyd George come to Paris than he
demanded that the Polish solution should
be abandoned. He personally assumed
the responsibility of this decision, and
President Wilson, who had up to this
moment given no attention to the matter,
determination of peoples because in cer-
tain areas the German population pre-
vailed. The desire to placate Germany,
to provide peace terms which Germany
would accept, the fears stimulated by the
growth of Bolshevism and its advance to
Budapest, says Mr. Simmons, "have com-
bined to produce the sacrifice of Poland
to Germany. If Poland does not receive
her gateway to the sea then there is a
her gateway to the sea then there is a
chance that the Germans will sign the
Peace Treaty. If Germany signs the
Peace Treaty, Mr. Lloyd George after long
and intricate discussion has succeeded in
imposing a solution which in fact will not
impose Poland of her outlets to the
sea but expose her to immediate and con-
tinual attacks from Germany. All the
possessions in China and in the northern
corridor from the old Russian frontier to
the sea is now to be placed under the
control of the League of Nations, which
will delegate some of its powers to
Poland, but certain areas, including the
city of Danzig, will preserve autonomy
and since the League of Nations has no
method of imposing its decision nor de-
fending its principles the speedy collapse
of the Polish corridor must be expected.
There can be no mistaking the meaning
of this sacrifice. More than 20 millions
of souls will be left at the mercy of the
new Germany, without any economic out-
let apart from that which Germany may
grant, for no one can believe that the
Polish corridor will long stand against
the opportunity provided for German
interference, and the Poles will be driven
to choose between Bolshevism and Ger-
manism."

Let apart from that which Germany may
grant, for no one can believe that the
Polish corridor will long stand against
the opportunity provided for German
interference, and the Poles will be driven
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manism."

JAPAN'S VICTORY AT PARIS.
AMERICAN OPINION ON THE
SHANTUNG PROBLEM.

PIQUANT CRITICISM.
Kiaochow, the prize of battle which
Japan wrested from Germany early in the
war, will go back to China by Japan's
voluntary pledge. Yet Japan wins and
China loses, as many observers see it, in
this diplomatic game that has just been
played out at Paris, says the *Literary
Digest*. For the granting to Japan by
the peace terms of all economic rights,
titles, and privileges held by Germany
in the Shantung peninsula gives to the
Empire of the Mikado, in the words of a
Boston editor, "a better stranglehold on
the province than could be found in an
army of occupation."

IMPERILS THE WORLD'S PEACE.
The granting of Japan's demands, de-
clares Mr. L. H. Hsu, a special envoy
from Shantung to the Peace Conference,
"imperils the peace of the world, for it
will entail Japanese control of all North-
ern China and the establishment of the
policy of the open door." This would be
ensured, he explains, by Japan's control
of the railways which will tap the two
great lines running north and south, the
Peking-Nanking and the Peking-Hankow
roads. "With these avenues of traffic in
her hands," he argues, "Japan can move
troops wherever and whenever she pleases,
and northern China will be helpless."

Japan has won the most signal victory
of the Peace Conference," affirms a Paris
correspondent of the *New York World*.
"who points out that she is not only a
trussed in a paramount position regard-
ing China, but is further strengthened
by the regional policies of the League of
Nations which will protect the Orient
means Japanese control of the Orient
comparable only to American dominance
of the western hemisphere," says a Paris
despatch to the *Philadelphia Public
Ledger*, in which we read further:

"From the beginning the Japanese have
been building steadily a diplomatic wall
toward the result finally achieved in the
Peace Conference. They used the weak-
ness of the Entente and the collapse of
Russia to extort, first from England and
then from France, treaties recognizing
Japan's reversionary rights to all German
possessions in China and in the northern
Pacific. They have used the same strat-
egy to obtain from the United States the
 Lansing-Ishii agreement recognizing
 Japan's superior interests in the Far
 East."

Japan has now used President Wilson's
need to get a League of Nations accepted
to obtain a further and more explicit
recognition of the same principle and to
secure rights which Chinese say mean not
securely domination of a province of
30,000,000 people, but also, through con-
trol of the railroad running from Peking
to Tientsin, the practical economic mas-
tery of the great Chinese Empire."

It is plain that China was sacrificed
that the League might be born," says
another of the *China Society* who is quoted
in a *New York* despatch to the *Christian
Science Monitor*. And a Paris corres-
pondent of the *New York World* quotes
"an eminent member of the British peace
delegation" as admitting that the settle-
ment was one of expediency rather than
justice. This unnamed British delegate
compared China to a whale, and went on
to say:

"Nobody cares about a whale. Japan
is like a swordfish. Japan has something
to be reckoned with—a sword. When the
whale grows teeth it will have a claim
to consideration also, but in the mean-
time, as between the two, the swordfish
dominates the situation."

The only hope the Chinese have left
of getting a fair deal is the operation of
the League of Nations, but as things
stand, the Japanese have all the trump-
cards in their hand."

JAPAN GAINED ALL SHE SOUGHT.
Japan has gained all that she sought
to gain at the peace table, in the opinion
of the *Boston Transcript*, which regards
the Japanese agitation for a "racial
equality" clause in the League of Nations
as a sort of smoke-screen behind which she
approached her real objectives. Her aim
is "to spread her national authority and
cultural influence over China, all Eastern
Asia, and the waters of the Pacific north
of the equator, thereby consolidating her
position as the mistress of the East,"
affirms this Boston paper.

Japan's gains in Shantung are thus
stated in the official summary of the peace
terms:
"Germany cedes to Japan all rights,
titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiao-
chow and the railroads, mines, and cables
acquired by her treaty with China of
March 6th, 1897, and by other agreements
as to Shantung. All German rights to the
railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, in-
cluding all facilities and mining rights
to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao
to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of
all charges. All German state property,
movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is
acquired by Japan free of all charges."

A COMPROMISE.
But while all German rights in Shan-
tung are thus transferred without reserve
to Japan, we learn from an Associated
Press despatch that she voluntarily en-
gages to hand back the province in full
sovereignty to China, retaining only the
economic privileges granted Germany,
and the right to establish a settlement at
Tsingtao, south of Kiaochow."

The owners of the railway out of
Kiaochow will use special police only to
insure the security of traffic. This force
will be composed of Chinese, with such
Japanese instructors as the directors of
the railway shall select and who are
appointed by the Chinese Government. All
Japanese military forces are to be with-
drawn as the earliest possible moment.
While this settlement is admittedly a
compromise, not all observers see in it
either a sacrifice of China's interests or a
sweeping victory for Japan. "The
Japanese say they yielded more than they
ever expected to, and are clamorous for
more territory to feed their rapidly grow-
ing population," reports Mr. Charles H.
of the Memorandum.

Grasty, in a Paris despatch to the *New
York Times*. And in another despatch
we read:

The American delegation regards this
agreement as the best possible solution of
the Far-Eastern problem to be obtained
without risking a break similar to that
which resulted in the Italian delegation
leaving Paris. Confidence is felt that the
League of Nations will be sufficiently
strong to safeguard Chinese interests and
insure the return of all China's rights in
the Shantung province."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* applauds
Japan for "renouncing its Fiume," and
the *New York Tribune* thinks that Japan's
request for "economic priority" could
not well have been denied "by those
Entente Powers which in the past have
themselves acquired not only economic
privileges, but also political sovereignty,
at China's expense." Japan's victory
seems "more sentimental than real" to
the *New York World*, which thinks that
it is the honour and pride rather than
the greed of Japan that the Associated
Powers have recognized."

JAPAN'S SIDE OF THE CASE.
Japan's side of the case is clearly stated
by Baron Shimpei Goto, who recently re-
signed as Japanese Minister of Foreign
Affairs. Speaking last week in New
York, he pointed out that Japan would
repeatedly proclaimed that it was un-
derstandably given to her at the Peace
Conference, and that she pledged the
same thing in a treaty with China in
May, 1915. He went on to say:

"The so-called secret treaties entered
into in 1917 between Japan and her Allies,
recognizing her right to inherit German
rights in Shantung, were nothing but a
right toward the fulfilment of that pledge
which she had given China in the agree-
ments of 1915. In the judgment of the
Japanese Government it was necessary
for Japan to establish an undisputed
right over the German territory before
she was in a position to restore it to
China. Now that the Peace Conference
has granted Japan's wish, I have not the
slightest doubt that the Government of
Tokio will take steps without delay to-
ward the restoration of Kiaochow to
China. Not only will Japan restore
Kiaochow to China, but she will undoubt-
edly enter into hearty co-operation with
the Government and people of China for
the development of Shantung province.
In returning Shantung to China
Japan's policy has been influenced by the
fact that the Chinese Government may
not be able to keep the province—that it
may be virtually mortgaged to a third
Power, to the detriment not only of
China, but also of Japan. We cannot
help recalling what happened to South
Manchuria after that territory was re-
turned to China by the Japanese in 1905.
Scarcely had the ink been dry upon the
treaty when it was, to all intents and
purposes, surrendered to Russia."

SELF-DENATURATION.
Nevertheless, Chinese public opinion is
incensed over the way the Peace Con-
ference dealt with the Shantung problem.
Peking despatches inform us, and some of
our papers sympathize with this feeling.
"Chinese views on self-determination are
much to the point," remarks the *Wall
Street Journal*. "Japan, one of the
strongest of the five great Powers, is
granted claims in China which do not
belong to her," protests the *Washington
Post*. And the *Sacramento Bee* warns
us that Japan is "the Germany of Asia,"
and alleges that her present leaders have
dreams of national expansion not unlike
those which obsessed the leaders of Ger-
many before the war. But it is agreed
that the most lucid statement of China's
case is contained in the statement pub-
lished by China's delegates to the Peace
Conference, from which we quote as
follows:

"Such a virtual substitution of Japan
for Germany in Shantung is serious
enough in itself, but it becomes grave
when the position of Japan in southern
Manchuria and eastern Mongolia is read
in connexion with it. Firmly entrenched
on both sides of the Gulf of Pechili, the
water outlet of Peking, with a hold on
the three trunk lines from Peking and
connecting it with the rest of China, the
capital becomes but an enclave in the
midst of Japanese influence."

Moreover, owing to China's declara-
tion of war against the Central Powers
on August 14th, 1917, and the abrogation
of all treaties and agreements between
China and these Powers, the German
rights automatically passed to China.
This declaration was officially notified to
and taken cognizance of by the Allied and
Associated Governments. It is, therefore,
significant that the Council in announc-
ing the settlement of the Kiaochow-
Shantung question referred to the rights
to be transferred to Japan as "the rights
formerly belonging to Germany."

THE WEAKER ALLY.
"It appears clear, then, that the Coun-
cil has been bestowing on Japan the
rights, not of Germany, but of China;
not of an enemy, but of an ally. The
more powerful ally has reaped a benefit
at the expense, not of the common enemy,
but of the weaker ally."

Besides, Shantung is China's Holy
Land, packed with memories of Confucius
and Mencius and hallowed as the cradle
of her civilization.

"Japan based its claim for the German
rights in Shantung also on the treaty
and Notes of 1915 and the Notes of 1917
with China. It is to be noted, however,
that the documents of 1915 were agreed to
by China under coercion of an ultimatum
threatening war in case of non-compliance
with the twenty-one demands."

"The Notes of 1917 were made by China
as the price for Japan's promise to with-
draw her troops, whose presence in the
interior of Shantung, as well as the
establishment of Japanese civil admini-
stration bureaux in the district, has
aroused such popular opposition that the
Chinese Government felt constrained to
make the arrangement."

CORRESPONDENCE.
BRITISH NOT GERMAN.

(To the Editor of "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR, At last Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. the Attorney-General, when moving the Bill the object of which is to put an end to enemy missions within the Colony, stated that "so far as the beneficent activities of missions were concerned these had been carried on by other bodies such as the Church Missionary Society and the French missions."

When the last of the German missionaries were repatriated from Hongkong there remained three charitable institutions to be cared for the Berlin Foundling Home with 100 orphans; Blindenheim, Kowloon, with 60 inmates; and the Blind School, Pokfulam, with 60 pupils. The Church Missionary Society, suffering from depleted staff through war conditions, was itself unable to man these institutions. However, with the help obtained from missions at Canton, it accepted responsibility for the care and custody of these waifs and strays. Under the promise of financial assistance from the Chinese Christians in Hongkong, the younger half of the blind was received at the Ming Sam School at Canton on condition that the cost of their maintenance did not fall upon the institution. The adult blind remain in their old quarters, now known as The Industrial Institution for the Blind, near Kowloon City, having a trained worker, herself blind, in charge, together with a missionary loaned by the American Board to be eyes and friendly helper. The orphans have been transferred to Pokfulam and are there happily settled in what will be known as the C.M.S. Foundling Home, under the tutelage of two devoted ladies.

The maintenance of these institutions during 1918 cost some \$8,000 above the present Government grant. After allowing for all that the Chinese Christians can do to assist financially, there still remain several thousand dollars to be provided in order that these charitable activities may be continued. As Secretary of the Church Missionary Society I shall gratefully acknowledge the gifts of those who are willing to contribute towards this new local responsibility that has fallen on the Society through the resignation of the last of the German missionaries.—Yours, etc.,

E. JUDD BARNETT
St. Paul's College, June 23rd, 1919.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. WIGWAM.

This match in the Hongkong Tennis League was played at Causeway Bay on Sunday. Queen's College won by 70 games to 20. Scores:—

Crook and Ismail beat Gerkin and Gibbons, 10-1; beat Payne and Hicks 8-3; beat James and Thorpe 10-1.
Kay and Ramjahn beat Gerkin and Gibbons, 10-1; beat Payne and Hicks, 7-4; beat James and Thorpe, 7-4.
In Kan and Ling beat Gerkin and Gibbons, 6-3; lost to Payne and Hicks, 5-6; beat James and Thorpe, 7-4.

BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. POLICE.

This league match was played on the Police ground on Saturday, and resulted in a narrow win for the Civil Servants by two points only (58-60), after a keen and very enjoyable game. Scores:—

POLICE.	CIVIL SERVICE.
R. C. Watt.	L. A. Langley.
J. J. Watt.	G. E. Roylance.
G. Watt.	R. Hudson.
G. Gerrard (skip).... 21	J. Foulds (skip).... 18
G. Grimmett.	T. Luing.
E. Angus.	E. H. Mace.
E. Cooper.	W. Fincher.
J. Grant (skip).... 20	F. Bacon (skip).... 14
J. Blackman.	A. E. Sweeney.
T. Kent.	R. Duncan.
W. Kent.	A. B. Allan.
G. Gordon (skip).... 15	H. J. Stanley (skip) 20

FISHING FOR BOOTS.

A COMPLAINT WITH A BAFFLING NAME.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a pair of boots belonging to a member of Boscock's Italian Circus.

Complainant, an Italian, went into the witness-box, and gave a name which finally included every letter in the alphabet. The Magistrate was nonplussed for the moment and asked witness to spell it. He complied with the request and, after enumerating certain letters, begged the Magistrate's pardon, stating: "It's wrong, excuse me, I don't know how to spell. I never learnt it, you know."

Inspector Gordon stated that complainant, who was a "dog man," was lying in a bunk inside the circus tent, watching some dogs, and noticed a piece of bamboo, to which a wire hook had been attached, being inserted through a hole. After a time he discovered the defendant "fishing for boots." He gave chase and arrested the man.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.
FROM WAR SERVICE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

There arrived in Hongkong harbour, yesterday morning, some of the units of the Japanese Fleet which has been assisting the Allies in guarding the Mediterranean Sea—the cruiser *Izumo* (Rear-Admiral K. Sato), and the torpedo-bout destroyers *Momo*, *Yanagi*, *Kashi*, and *Hinoki*. Capt. Kawai is in command of the destroyer squadron, which has more than one German submarine to its credit. On arrival, the Japanese warships fired the customary salute. Commodore Turner and Mr. E. Suzuki, the Japanese Consul-General, went on board the *Izumo* shortly before 10 a.m. and conducted Rear-Admiral Sato, who was accompanied by Captain Masuda, ashore. The Admiral was received at Blakeney Pier by a guard-of-honour composed of men of the Manchester Regiment. He was met by Mr. R. A. Ponsbury Fane (Private Secretary to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government) and conveyed to the Government House in the Governor's motor-car. Later in the day, Rear-Admiral Sato called upon Major-General Ventris, Commodore Turner and the Japanese Consul-General. The General Officer Commanding the Troops and H.E. the Officer Administering the Government paid return visits to the flagship shortly after twelve o'clock.

At the Japanese Club, last night, the Hongkong Japanese community entertained the officers of the visiting warships to dinner. Over 40 naval officers were present.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government is entertaining Rear-Admiral Sato at dinner to-night. Besides the Admiral, the guests will include Staff Engineer (Capt. M. Mizutani), Lt. M. Yamamura (A.D.C.), Capt. K. Masuda, commanding the *Izumo*; Capt. T. Kawai, commanding the destroyer flotilla; Lt. Commander R. Uematsu (*Kashi*); Lt. Commander M. Yamoto (*Yanagi*); Lt. Commander K. Yeguchi (*Hinoki*); and Lt. Commander T. Ikeda (*Momo*). Mr. E. Suzuki, Japanese Consul-General; Lt. Commander S. Miyoshi, Japanese Naval Intelligence Officer; and Mr. M. Yasuda, manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, have also been invited to the dinner.

Tomorrow Rear-Admiral Sato will entertain a select company at luncheon on the *Izumo*. The guests will include H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, H.E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore Turner, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. R. A. Ponsbury Fane, and Pay-Lt. Holborn.

Commodore Turner is entertaining the naval visitors at dinner on the *Tamar* to-morrow night.

On Thursday Rear-Admiral Sato leaves for an unofficial visit to Canton by train. He will be received by Mr. K. Ohta, the Japanese Consul at Canton, and will spend the day sight-seeing, returning to Hongkong by steamer at night.

The squadron will leave Hongkong on Friday morning. It is interesting that the warships now in harbour are the last of the Japanese squadron that was doing convoy duty in the Mediterranean for two years. The remainder of the squadron has already returned to Japan, conveying the captured German submarines that have been allotted to our Far Eastern Ally. For services rendered in the war, H.M. the King recently awarded the following honours to our naval visitors:—Rear-Admiral Sato received the K.C.M.G.; Staff Engineer (Capt. Mizutani), the C.B.; Capt. K. Masuda, the C.B.; and Capt. T. Kawai, the C.M.G.

STABBING A COMPATRIOT.
JAPANESE IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Japanese was charged with stabbing a compatriot.

Defendant admitted the offence, pleading that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. He expressed his regret at the incident.

Inspector Kent stated that on the 15th instant defendant went to complainant's house and quarrelled with him. He then left the premises, but returned the following night and stabbed complainant in the shoulder, with a dagger. Fortunately, the dagger did not penetrate the main artery; otherwise the injured man might have died. The defendant escaped and was not seen till Saturday afternoon, when the Police learnt that he was chief steward on a Japanese steamer. The Police went on board and demanded the surrender of the man. Witness asked for a heavy penalty, as this was the second stabbing affray that had occurred in Wan-chai. He thought that a few weeks' jail would not do defendant any harm.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

SWALLOWING \$1 NOTES.
SNATCHER CAUGHT BY A VILLAGER.

A villager on a visit to Hongkong was walking along Queen's Road on Sunday afternoon when he was accosted by another man. They entered into conversation, and all of a sudden the man snatched \$1 from the villager, and attempted to escape by jumping on to a passing train-car. The villager followed, and, noticing the snatcher putting the notes into his mouth, forced him to disgorge a \$5 note, but the snatcher managed to swallow two \$1 notes.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, defendant was sentenced, by Mr. Lindsell, to six weeks' hard labour.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)).

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Wong Wei Nam was indicted for forging two receipts (for \$30 and for \$417.80 respectively) purported to have been signed by Yau Hung Lap, of a Canton Chinese firm.

The Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada) prosecuted, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis) defended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. F. A. Chopard, M. Reichelmann, F. Rapp, B. W. Tape, C. Stewart, W. J. Roberts and J. A. Pidgeon.

Before relating the facts of the case, the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., said the Crown was not in a position to prove that the handwriting of the forgeries was that of the prisoner. It was sufficient in law, he submitted, to show that the prisoner was an accessory to the forgery. The charges concerned two firms—the Wah Cheung Lung firm of Hongkong, of which the prisoner was not only a partner but also accountant, and the Wai Yun firm, of Canton, the signature of an employee of which (Yau Hung Lap) the prisoner was alleged to have forged. There were business transactions between the two firms in 1917 but no transaction whatever in 1918. The charges related to the latter year, in the course of which the prisoner was supposed to have made entries in his books showing that his firm purchased goods from the Canton firm, to the value of, first, \$350, and, then, \$417.80. The evidence would show that those transactions never took place. In order to follow up his fraud, the prisoner produced two receipts, purported to be signed by Yau Hung Lap, an employee of the Canton firm. The prisoner intended to defraud his firm when he made the false entries and produced the two receipts to show that he had paid out two sums which, in reality, he never paid out at all.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

GREEK FINED \$2,000.

HOW MISTAKES SOMETIMES APPEAR IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Gerassimos Thisapis, a Greek, was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of 34 pounds of raw opium.

Before the case was heard, Mr. Hutchison stated that his attention had been drawn to the fact that the name of the interpreter, Mr. G. Tsamisopoulos, had appeared in the newspaper reports of the case as that of the defendant. He hoped that a correction would be made.

The representative of the *Daily Press* replied that the inaccuracy arose owing to a misapprehension. The reporters present during the first hearing of the case asked the interpreter how the defendant's name should be spelt, and, apparently, he misunderstood the question, and wrote down his own name in error. The reporters, therefore, were not to blame in the matter.

Mr. Tsamisopoulos, who was present in Court again yesterday as Interpreter, did not contest this statement.

Mr. Hutchison expressed the wish that a correction should be made and then proceeded with the case.

Defendant admitted being in possession of the opium and had nothing to say.

Chief R. O. Widen stated that defendant attempted to sell the opium to some persons residing in the Colony who were believed to be opium-smugglers. It was very remarkable, inasmuch as defendant came from Port Said.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour. Defendant asked permission to cable to his relatives for money to pay the fine, and Mr. Hutchison granted his application.

ANOTHER CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 53 tins of opium. Mr. G. Haywood, appearing for defendant, asked for a remand, on bail, as his client intended to instruct Counsel.

Inspector Grant objected to bail on the ground that another charge was to be preferred against defendant.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case for a week.

ABUSIVE RICKSHA-COOLIES FINED.

Two Chinese friends engaged rickshas opposite the Wing On Co. to convey them to Lun Fat Street. On reaching their destination they tendered ten cents to each coolie. This was refused, the coolies demanding fifteen cents each and using abusive language. The friends asked the coolies to accompany them to the Police station and there charged them with using abusive language.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the coolies stated that the reason why they demanded more money was that the weather was hot and they were thirsty and tired. When they were taken to the Police station they told the Inspector they were willing to accept ten cents.

Inspector Kent stated that ten cents was the regulation fare.

Mr. Hutchison fined each defendant \$3.

THE BANKING CONSORTIUM.
WHY JAPAN JOINED

The speech made some time ago at the Bankers' Conference by Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, on the new Banking Consortium for China, has given rise to many Press comments of a critical nature. The Minister of Finance, in order to correct misunderstandings later, gave another explanation of his attitude towards the Consortium. The following is translated from the *Osaka Asahi*:—

Hitherto almost all the Powers interested in China have established their spheres of influence by means of loans. Hence the Powers wishing to extend their spheres have been endeavouring to contract loans with China. This state of affairs, however, is not beneficial to those investors who have no such ambition. The chief object of the Consortium, comprising four States, is to secure full guarantees for investors on the one hand, and on the other to protect rights and interests in China, preventing any Powers other than the members of the Consortium from contracting loans with China for any rights and interests. The reason for Japan's taking part in the Consortium is because the Government thought it advantageous, both diplomatically and economically, to do so. Consider the case if Japan did not take concerted action with the other three Powers. Are we sufficiently provided with funds to compete with the three Powers?

The disadvantages likely to arise from non-participation in the syndicate need not be dwelt upon. Though various opinions are held as to the meaning of preferential rights, a definition has not yet been given. It is to be fixed at the Conference of Banking Groups at Paris. As far as I know it means the right of entering into new loans, having connexion with loans already advanced, the enterprises in connexion with which are finished or are now proceeding, as, for instance, special rights incidental to the extension of the existing railways. It does not mean the rights to railways to be constructed with loans already advanced. That is to say, the problems arising in future in connection with the existing loans are of a nature to be solved according to the existing stipulations. As regards our special position in Manchuria under the Ishihara-Lansing Agreement, such vested rights are not to be affected by the new Consortium. On this point there is an entire understanding among the participants.

Some people say that if the new Consortium is established, other countries having different interests from ours may stand in the way when Japan desires to invest in enterprises that are necessary in the light of the special relation between Japan and China, such as, for instance, spinning and iron mining. But this fear is unwarranted, because the loans by the new Consortium are confined only to those guaranteed by the Chinese Government and the local provinces, and therefore, individual loans will not be obstructed. Investment in, by its nature, more profitable when it is without any Government guarantee, and sound development of enterprises can only be expected when such investments become active. In short, participation in the Consortium is to be approved of in principle. The particulars of the conditions are left for the decision of the representatives of the Powers concerned. Therefore, is it not a little early to discuss the matter in a concrete way?

ARMS AND AMMUNITION CASES.

OCTOGENARIAN IN THE DOCK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, an old Chinese man, about 80 years of age, was charged with being in unlawful possession of an automatic pistol, a gun, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Defendant stated that he was master of a rowing-boat and had brought a passenger from a ship to the pier. When he demanded his fare, the man ran away, leaving his luggage behind.

Chief R. O. Widen stated that a Police number was discovered on the pistol, and inquiries were being made. He applied for a remand.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case for a week.

A RECENT ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA CHARGED.

A Chinese who recently arrived from America was charged with being in unlawful possession of a shot-gun, a revolver and 190 cartridges.

Mr. Gardiner, appearing for defendant, appealed for leniency on the ground that his client did not know the regulations.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$100.

A HOUSE BOY'S LAPSE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. A. R. Raven, of No. 43, Conduit Road, was complainant in a case in which a Chinese house-boy was charged with stealing two stove-covers, valued at 40 cents.

It appeared that defendant disposed of the covers to a marine-hawker for fifteen cents.

Mr. Raven asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the defendant, as he had previously borne a good character.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

The hawk was charged with receiving stolen property, and he informed the Magistrate that the "boy" had sold him articles on several occasions.

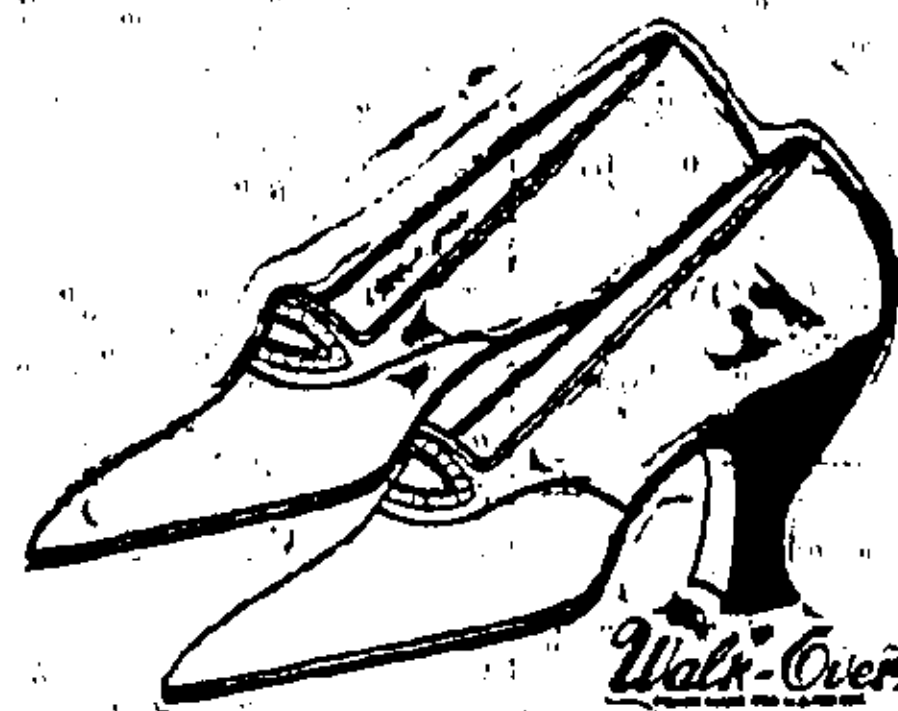
Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$10.

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FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN

WALK-OVER SHOES LOOK WELL from the first day they are put on until the last day they are worn. They're conspicuous because of their particularly attractive appearance. They hold their original shape because they're properly lasted, made of the best leather, carefully constructed and finished. They're correct in style, covering many different models, reliable in service, comfortable, right in every way.

IN WHITE FOR LADIES FROM \$11.50 per pair. IN WHITE FOR GENTLEMEN FROM \$10.50 per pair.



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When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

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Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE. AGENTS WANTED!!! Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply: CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY. Manufacturers of the well known "Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2399. Factory:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K308. Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919. (489)

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Our London buyer, having secured some time before the Armistice a selection of the BEST WOOLLEN

SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, etc., We are in a position to offer WELL-CUT and TAILORED Garments of superior BRITISH CLOTHS at a LOWER price than can be purchased in England to-day.

SUITS from \$50.00

OVERCOATS from \$40.00

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

BRITISH ASSISTANT for Merchants Office. Good salary and prospects to suitable person.
Apply to—
Box 892
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[898]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

THE AUTHORIZED CODES are now permitted in Telegrams for the Dutch East Indies.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [900]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

IN view of a Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at a Meeting held on June 21st, 1919, the Bank is in the charge of the Manager, Mr. J. USANG LY. The resolution reads:

"It was resolved that in order to carry out the new policy of the Board to assume more active control, the President be requested to refrain from exercising his usual powers of active administration of the Bank pending the revision of the Articles of Association by an Extraordinary and a Special Meeting of the Shareholders the dates for which meetings are to be decided later.
By Order of the Board.
J. R. CHOY,
Secretary. [901]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$30,000, in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on June 25th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on June 28th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Arms 23 George III., Cap. 43 and 41, George III., Cap. 22, the acceptance of such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

P. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lieut. Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [902]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), June 24th, 1919,

at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Comprising:—

Blankets, Napkins, Serge, Towels, Raincoats, Combs, and Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [903]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, June 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [904]

K WONG FAT, NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN

ALL kinds of IVORY SANDALWOOD, MOTHER OF PEARL AND SILVER

WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

37, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [905]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above Dispensary at 21, Queen's Road Central, has been transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books.

Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.
Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [912]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE, 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
WINE DEPARTMENT, Saturdays 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, 8.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (including Saturdays)
Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [949]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shiphandlers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101 Des Vaux Road Cent. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [903]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

40

WANTED.

ENGLISHWOMAN wishing to return to England in July or August would help with Children in return for passage. Write Box 894.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [904]

WANTED.

LADY travelling to England via Suez and September with one child wants nurse, or help during voyage.
Apply—
Box No. 898,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [908]

TO BE LET FURNISHED, From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
Gilmay & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Vaux Road Central. [797]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
"A. B.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [909]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 8-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
FLOYD SMITH SETH & FLEMING [523]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"XYZ",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CHEKIANG"
Arrived Hongkong on June 18th, 1919.
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAcKINNON, MAcKENZIE & CO., Agents,
P. & O.—B. I. & "ARCA" Oms.
Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [1]

S.S. "NERA"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

IN connection with above Steamer Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 28th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 1st July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1919. [2]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

American S.S. "WESTCAJOO"

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. when delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 25th June, by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after the arrival of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.
GEO. GRIMBLE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [906]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COLOMBIA, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 8th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bill and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseille and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
MAcKINNON, MAcKENZIE & CO., Agents,
P. & O.—B. I. Co.
Post Box 118,
84, Des Vaux Road Central, [78]

WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1832. [78]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1918.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATION



SPARKLING

MINERAL

WATER.

Pryeris

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 438.

[12]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919.

OPIMUM TRADE FORBIDDEN TO BRITONS IN CHINA.

The statement made by Mr. OBARA, Japanese Minister to Peking, to the Honorary Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association was recently the subject of criticism which remained unanswered. That criticism endeavoured to show that the recent legislation of the Japanese Government was not far-reaching enough to protect China, and that so long as Great Britain was willing to allow the export of morphia to Japan in quantities far in excess of the legitimate requirements of that country she was not doing her utmost to put a stop to the illegitimate traffic in the drug. Neither do the new regulations issued by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, under date of 26th May, remove completely the grounds of this criticism. These regulations are admirable in so far as they restrict British subjects in China from importing or exporting opium or its derivatives, but it does not thereby follow that the traffic in morphia will be reduced by a single ounce. The criticism of the Japanese Minister still applies. In effect it was—

"On March 14th last, when the amendment of the Opium Law was taken up for initial discussion in the House of Representatives in Tokyo, the Government delegate stated, in reply to questions, that Great Britain was the principal supplier of morphia to Japan; that before 1919 the average annual import from Great Britain was 30,000 ounces, that in 1913 that record was broken, and that the amount imported had steadily increased since 1913, until in 1917 it had exceeded 800,000 ounces. The statement was made by the Government delegate that recently the British Government had started to control the morphia trade and that licences are now required for all shipments

of the drug, no matter what the destination. But (there are always buts) still the trade is kept up. If, as would appear, Great Britain only allows the export of morphia to Japan if the importer there has been granted a licence by the Japanese Government, then it would seem that Great Britain might have limited the amount exported to actual legitimate requirements and further demanded that all morphia exported to Japan should, after arrival there, be so controlled that it would become impossible for any clandestine exportations to China to occur without being immediately discovered. To allow the exportation to Japan of morphia in quantities far in excess of legitimate requirements is undeniably wrong, and it does not make it any the less wrong to allow such exportation only under licence. To limit oneself to demanding a licence from the importer is not enough. Unless the regulations adopted to control the morphia after it has reached Japan are stringent and stringently enforced then no exports to Japan should be allowed even under licence. It can be claimed that the exporting country looked upon the fact that a licence had been issued as proof that the morphia, after importation into Japan, would be so regulated as to prevent any clandestine shipments to China or to prevent its use for purposes other than those stipulated in the licence. If the Japanese Government wants to convince the world at large that Japan is seriously regulating the trade in morphia so as to prevent abuses then all it has to do is to detail the procedure relative to the importation into Japan and the steps taken effectively to prevent clandestine shipment to China. What are these licences? How much must one pay the Government to have one issued? What became of the fifty tons of morphia imported into Japan in the last four years? Will Great Britain continue to export morphia to Japan in unlimited quantities provided a licence has been issued by the Japanese Government?

We have no doubt that it is the sincere desire of the British Government to put an end to all abuses connected with this traffic. The traffic, however, will not be stopped by the simple expedient of making regulations forbidding Britons from dealing in the drug. It will only be stopped when Great Britain and other countries shall have prevented the manufacture and sale of morphia and opium to Japan in quantities far in excess of the legitimate requirements of that country. The new regulations will not reduce the amount of opium or morphia, the latter especially, which enters China clandestinely every year; that can only be done by reducing the production and refusing to sell to any country more than it can dispose of legitimately. To continue to sell morphia to Japan even under licence at the rate of 600,000 ounces a year, as Great Britain did in 1919, or at the rate of fifty tons in four years, as shown by the Japanese official trade returns, well knowing that the bulk of that morphia will eventually reach China and cause annually the death of thousands and the moral and physical ruin of tens of thousands would be un-English. We feel sure that, just as new regulations affecting Britons in China are now being made, so we shall soon see new regulations issued limiting the manufacture and sale of morphia in Great Britain and more stringent rules enforced as to the export of such drugs to foreign countries.

Four cases (three deaths) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The time-bell at the Observatory fell about ten seconds late on Sunday owing to electrical defects.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 7th, 1919, amounted to 52,125 tons and the sales to 87,301 tons.

As a result of the pantomime "Aladdin" the sum of \$1,176.05 has been handed over to the Naval and Dockyard Branch of the Ministering Children's League.

Inspector Silva Netto will act as O.C. No. 2 Company, Police Reserve, during the absence on leave of Inspector A. E. S. Alves, to date from day of departure.

Mr. L. A. Nagel, who failed to answer when his name was called out at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday morning, for service on the jury, appeared in the afternoon and pleaded that he had completely forgotten that he had been warned to attend Court. The Chief Justice inflicted a fine of \$25.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have received information that their steamer, Jason, which went aground at the entrance to Vladivostok harbour recently, has been successfully re-floated.

The criminal case against ex-Sergeant Tulloch has again been postponed, this time till Monday next, June 30th. Dr. McKenny has not quite recovered, and Tulloch has an attack of influenza.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, Mr. R. O. Hutchison committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions the Chinese physician, who was charged with the manslaughter of a little Chinese girl in Yau-mati.

An amah was carrying a nine-months-old Chinese baby along Queen's Road, on Sunday, when a youth rushed up from behind and snatched a gold-mounted rattle bangle from the infant. He was chased and arrested. At the Magistrate's yesterday, he was sentenced by Mr. Lind-sell to nine months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

We are asked by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to mention that they have received a cablegram from their London Office stating that, although no official announcement has been made, it is understood that applications from abroad for conversion of 4½ per cent. War Loan 1925-1945, 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. exchequer bonds, and 5 per cent. National War Bonds (1st, 2nd, and 3rd series) in the new Loan will be accepted even if received in London after July 12th, the date of closing the list, provided such applications are forwarded without delay.

Far Eastern Cable News.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTING IN SINGAPORE.

THREE CASUALTIES: MAJOR CHANCELLOR INJURED.

SINGAPORE, June 20th.

The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods led to serious disturbances. Last night Chinese coolies attacked the shops and burnt goods in the streets.

The Police had several collisions with the crowd, and, in one instance, were compelled to fire.

Two Chinese and one Indian were killed. Major Chancellor, the Inspector General of Police, and two Inspectors were injured.

The Manchester Regiment and naval men had to be called out.

Destruction of goods continues. Many shops are closed. Precautionary measures have been taken.

No Japanese have been injured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 15th.

A Havas message says:—

The Minister for China in London has arrived in Paris to attend the Peace Conference.

JAPANESE AND FRENCH EXCHANGES.

PARIS, June 15th.

A Havas message says:—

Mr. Katsura Inabata, the President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce intends to study, at Lyons, the possible development of the French and Japanese exchanges.

THE EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY.

As we predicted, booking is proceeding rapidly at Montreux for the approaching Empire Revue Company season, which commences at the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening.

The opening performance will be particularly attractive, inasmuch as each member of the Company will be seen in his or her particular vaudeville speciality.

A special matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon at 4.30, at which the "Vaudeville Banquet" will be presented. Children will be admitted at half-price.

On Saturday night the great American musical comedy success, "Very Good Eddie" will be staged for one night only.

The following will be the arrangement of next week's attractions:—Monday, the brilliant revue, "Let's Go"; Tuesday, the merry musical melange, "Oh, Baby"; Wednesday and Thursday, the combined vaudeville and revue entertainment, "The Follies" (written and produced by George Ross).

Owing to shipping arrangements, it will not be possible for the Empire Company to appear for a longer season than seven nights, and, therefore, the public are advised to secure their seats without delay.

ALLIES' REPLY DELIVERED TO GERMANY.

GERMANY CEASES HOSTILITIES AGAINST ESTHONIANS.

TURKEY AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

"FORCED TO JOIN GERMANY."

AMERICAN TROOPS DEFEAT MEXICAN REBELS.

BIG FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

LATEST CABLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN.

PARIS, June 18th.

A Havas message says: The Allied Armies are ready to march further into Germany. An advance on Berlin is declared to be an easy undertaking, the German army being incapable of any great resistance, as they have been deprived of aeroplanes and war material.

The Supreme Blockade Council met on June 14th for final consideration of the measures that might be rendered necessary by a certain eventuality.

There will be an absolute cessation of the food supply conjointly with the advance of the troops.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

PARIS, June 18th.

The Allies have promised the Germans to deliver, within one month, a list of persons they intend to try for crimes committed during the war.

DELEGATES LEAVE NOISY-LE-ROI.

PARIS, June 18th.

The German delegates, including Count Brockdorff von Rantzau have left Noisy-le-Roi. Nothing extraordinary took place.

TIME LIMIT EXPIRED YESTERDAY.

PARIS, June 18th.

The Germans have been granted two additional days to reply "Yes" or "No" to the amended terms, namely, by 7 p.m. on June 23rd.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO GO TO WEIMAR.

Immediately Count von Rantzau receives the Allies' reply the Delegation will proceed to Weimar. The journey will occupy 24 hours, and a translation will be made en route.

It will be telegraphed to Berlin from Weimar, and published in the newspapers immediately. The Cabinet deliberations on the Allies' reply are likely to last two days. Therefore, no answer will be laid before a plenary sitting of the National Assembly before June 20th.

AN EXTENSION OF THE TIME-LIMIT.

PARIS, June 18th.

It is anticipated the Germans will ask for an extension of the five-day time-limit, on the ground that only one revised copy of the Treaty in English and French has been furnished.

A VERY SIMPLE CEREMONY.

VERSAILLES, June 18th.

The ceremony of presenting the Allies' reply to the Germans took place at the Hotel Reservoirs at 6.50 this evening. It was a very simple one. The Secretary of the Conference, M. Dutasta, handing over four documents, requested acknowledgment of the day and time of receipt, as the time-limit would be reckoned from the moment of delivery.

Herr Simons signed the receipt "about seven o'clock." Then, on behalf of Count von Rantzau, he protested against the shortness of the period.

As regards extension of the time-limit, it is pointed out that five days had been originally fixed because the Germans themselves considered that time sufficient.

EN ROUTE TO GERMANY.

The German delegates and their staffs were, subsequently, conveyed in 22 automobiles to the station, leaving for Germany at 8 in the evening.

DELEGATES DIVIDED IN OPINION.

PARIS, June 18th.

The German delegates leaving to-night will be handed 200 revised copies of the Allies' reply. The delegates appear to be entirely divided as regards whether Germany ought to sign. French circles are of opinion that they will sign if the Allies unanimously insist. The Americans are confident the Germans will sign the Treaty.

GERMANY.

SPARTACIST COUP D'ETAT FEARED.

BERLIN, June 18th.

German states that there are signs of the Spartacists' shortly attempting a fresh coup d'etat. They are particularly active in the industrial regions. It is reported that the Government is taking counter-measures.

SOVIET CONSTITUTION REJECTED.

BERLIN, June 18th.

The Socialist Congress at Weimar rejected the proposal of a Soviet Constitution and favoured the system of Councils and an Imperial Constitution.

It passed a resolution against the payment of pensions to the royal families.

HOSTILITIES AGAINST ESTHONIANS DISCONTINUED.

COPENHAGEN, June 18th.

The Estonian Press Bureau states: A message from Weimar says that Germany has ordered the cessation of hostilities against the Estonians.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

A PAMPHLET OF THIRTY PAGES.

PARIS, June 18th.

The Austrian counter-proposals were presented this afternoon. They run into a pamphlet of thirty pages.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

COMMUNIST COUP D'ETAT FAILS.

COPENHAGEN, June 18th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Communists yesterday attempted a coup d'etat.

A huge crowd tried to storm the prison and release the political prisoners, but fled in panic when the Government troops and Police attacked them.

THE CASUALTIES.

COPENHAGEN, June 17th.

A message from Vienna states that 11 were killed and 70 injured in the disturbances mentioned yesterday.

THE TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

RECEIVED BY THE ALLIED MINISTERS.

PARIS, June 17th.

The Allied Ministers received the Turkish delegation, which submitted a Note.

FORCED INTO WAR.

LONDON, June 17th.

In amplification of the Turkish case, the Note stated that the Turkish sovereign and people were not responsible for Turkey entering the war, which was begun by a German warship, commanded by a German admiral. The Committee of Union and Progress, with the Germans, was responsible for the continuation of the war.

The Turks did not break off the war through fear that the Russians might get Constantinople. Moreover, Turkey was now ruined, Asia Minor being reduced to a desert. She protests against the ceding of Smyrna to Greece.

DELEGATION RECEIVED BY THE COUNCIL OF TEN.

PARIS, June 17th.

The Council of Ten received the Turkish delegation at the Quai d'Orsay. The delegation, motored from Vaucresson, accompanied by French officers. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the statement of the Turkish situation. The Turks attended purely in the capacity of experts. Bismarck Farid Pasha said the Turks were not to be blamed for the war, as Committees secretly agreed upon war in support of the Kaiser against the wish of the Turkish people. Turkey was now anxious to remain intact, and to continue the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Asia, as before the war. There was an informal affair when the Turks withdrew from the Conference room; refreshments being provided them in the ante-chamber.

SCOURGE OF BOLSEHEVISM.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 18th.

An official telegram from Omsk states that Admiral Koltchak's offensive in the direction of Viatska continues.

The troops north of the Perm Railway wiped out several Red battalions.

The general situation is greatly modified.

By June 9th victory was achieved over twelve Red regiments in the direction of Sarapul and 500 were taken prisoner.

The "Iral" Cossacks also defeated the Reds, taking 1,000 prisoners.

LONDON, June 17th.

KRONSTADT FORTRESS AFIRE. The Daily Mail's Helsinki correspondent states that the fortress of Kronstadt is on fire, several forts showing a white flame.

BOLSEHIST WARSHIPS SURRENDER.

Seven Bolshevik warships hoisted white flags, surrendered to the British squadron.

FINLAND.

NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT A FAILURE.

LONDON, June 18th.

The new Republican form of Government provisionally adopted in Finland did not materialise because it did not receive the necessary five-sixths majority in the Diet.

The question will be held over till after the elections. The old constitution at present remains in force.

THE REFORM BILL.

HELSINKI, June 16th.

The debate in the Diet on the Reform Bill is assuming a heated character. The Republicans threaten to remove Herr Hannerheim, the Regent, if the Bill is not again taken up.

POLAND.

VICTORIES IN EAST GALICIA.

LONDON, June 18th.

Reuter learns that the Polish troops in Eastern Galicia have captured several thousand prisoners and much booty near Zlotolipa, and have established contact with four Polish divisions from Odessa.

PARIS LABOUR TROUBLES.

TRANSPORT STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

PARIS, June 18th.

A Havas message says: The strike of the Paris sub-way and surface car employees has finally ended. The strikers will resume work on Monday. The announcement was made after M. Clemenceau's interview with the strikers' representatives.

PUBLIC SERVICES WORKING REGULARLY.

PARIS, June 18th.

The Paris transport workers have resumed. The public services are working regularly.

MINERS' STRIKE.

PARIS, June 18th.

The National Miners' Federation has declared a miners' strike, operating throughout France.

The coal-miners of France have decided to strike on Monday, and have declined to confer with the Minister for Labour.

A PROTEST FROM LILLE.

PARIS, June 18th.

A Havas message says: The Lille section of the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Association has issued a vigorous protest against the attempt to use trade corporations for international political manoeuvres.

THE BELGIAN ARMY.

STRENGTH FOR 1919.

BRUSSELS, June 17th.

The maximum strength of the Belgian army for 1919 has been fixed at 350,000 on a war footing, and 100,000 on a peace footing.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

DIVISION INTO TWO FLEETS.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.

The Navy Department has ordered the division of the United States naval forces into two fleets of equal strength, called, respectively, the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST VILLA'S REBEL TROOPS.

EL PASO (TEXAS), June 18th.

After several persons had been killed or injured by stray bullets at Juarez, in Mexico, where General Carranza's troops are fighting General Villa's rebels, 3,500 American troops crossed the frontier with a view to rounding up the rebels.

REBELS DEFEATED.

EL PASO, June 18th.

The Americans victoriously engaged General Villa's rebel forces at Juarez, taking many prisoners.

American cavalry surrounded them.

AMERICAN TROOPS RETURN TO THE U.S.

EL PASO, June 17th.

As a consequence of the flight of Villa's troops, the American forces re-entered the United States, after a short cavalry pursuit.

THE "VICTORY LOAN."

STIRRING MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER.

LONDON, June 18th.

The City gave a splendid send-off to the new "Victory Loan" to-day, when Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding.

The Premier, in a message from Paris, urged that victory must not be left to rust on the battlefield. It must be enthroned in a new settlement of the world. "No country played a prouder part in the war than Britain. Let us see that we do not fail, through lack of steadfast purpose, to complete the noblest structure in our country's history."

Mr. Chamberlain said only a small part of the new loan was required for paying the cost of the war, as it was hoped to balance this year's expenditure. He dealt with the criticism that the terms of the new loan were too generous, and said it was well worth while to give rather better terms, in order to secure a real good result to relieve us of the great incubus of a floating debt. The United Kingdom now stood in a position of unrivalled credit and financial stability amongst all the Allies. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised the need for money, now not so evident, but equally great.

RACING AT HOME.

AN OBJECTION BY MR. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

LONDON, June 18th.

An objection has been lodged against "By Jingo," the winner of the Manchester Cup, by Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the owner of "Aynsley," on the ground that "De Pledge" is neither the real nor the assumed name of the owner.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The following is the result of the Ascot Stakes:

Haki 1
Silver Bridge 2
Langdon Hills 3

Fourteen ran. Haki won by half a length. Two lengths separated second and third.

Betting: 9 to 1, Haki; 100 to 6, Silver Bridge; 19 to 1, Langdon Hills.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY DEFEAT SUSSEX.

LONDON, June 17th.

Surrey beat Sussex by an innings and 158 runs.

DIVORCE CASE.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER GRANTED A DECREE NISI.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Duchess of Westminster has been granted a decree nisi on the ground of desertion and misconduct. The respondent's answer was a simple denial. The case was undebated.

BIG FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £1,000,000.

LONDON, June 17th.

A fire, the damage caused by which is estimated at £1,000,000, broke out at the Alexandra Dock, Liverpool. It originated among hundreds of barrels of turpentine which were stored by the quay-side. There was an extraordinary spectacle. Bursting casks poured into the river, which was aflame for two miles. Turpentine sheds, crammed with timber, oil, cotton, etc., were speedily destroyed. Ships in the vicinity were hastily removed from their moorings.

BOXING.

THE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 17th.

At the Olympia, contesting the heavy-weight championship of the world, in a match of twenty rounds, Joe Beckett knocked out Frank Goddard in the second round.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

DUBLIN'S WARM WELCOME TO AIRMEN.

LONDON, June 17th.

Alcock and Brown received a civic welcome in Galway, and had to fight their way through the enthusiastic crowds at the station. Huge crowds paid a tribute to the airmen on their arrival in Dublin. They were carried to motors, and driven by American airmen to Trinity College, and afterwards, to the Automobile Club, where they were the guests of the Chief Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE CO.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF BRITISH TONNAGE.

JERSEY CITY, June 17th.

A meeting of stockholders of the International Merchant Marine disapproved the proposed sale of the Company's British tonnage to a British syndicate. The voting was 550,072 shares against, and 77,521 shares for the sale.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

CONGESTION IN INDIA.

MELBOURNE, June 18th.

The P. & O. Co. have been instructed by their Bombay office not to book passengers for ports beyond India at present owing to the thousands of soldiers and others in India awaiting passages to England.

ORIENTALS AND LABOUR UNREST.

THE CASE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, recently appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate conditions of labour with a view to procuring permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees, has concluded its investigations at Victoria. This was the first session of the Commission, the chairman of which is Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba, and it lasted two days.

According to the evidence heard, unemployment and the high cost of living are the principal factors in the unrest in British Columbia, with the employment of Orientals as a contributing factor. Labour representatives stated that the expulsion of Orientals would remove one cause of grievance. The mill owners stated that such a policy would mean that they must close down entirely, as approximately 40 per cent. of the employees in the lumber trade in British Columbia are Orientals, and their wages average considerably less than white men's wages.

The Trades and Labour Councils of Victoria and Vancouver refused to recognize the Commission, but some of the leaders are appearing in their individual capacities. The burden of their evidence is of the most radical type, for organized labour on the Pacific coast is very largely controlled by the extreme element.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

"WELCOME THEY RECEIVED WARMED THEIR HEARTS."

In a pamphlet that has just been published General von Freytag-Loringhoven describes the technical difficulties of the retreat of the German Armies across the Rhine, and says that the successful accomplishment must rank with the finest feats of the Army, when it was still accustomed to war and to victory. He is bitter as to the conditions imposed by the Allies, saying that many of them were so severe that they could have been dictated only with the object of making it impossible for the armies to complete their task as coherent units. The men were broken in spirit, the horses used up, the transport almost useless, and the authority of the officers sapped by the soldiers' councils. The object of the Allies would have been attained, and it would have been only a disorganized rabble that crossed the Rhine, but for two psychological factors that the enemy had forgotten.

The men realized that they were going home, and, day after day, as they got further from the scene of war, instead of the forced marches becoming shorter, they were willing to cover more ground. Secondly, after long experience of living amongst a hostile population, they came again to their own friends, and the welcome they received from the German people warmed their hearts.

ICE, SNOW, DIRT AND DESOLATION.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S STORY OF MURMANSK.

[BY RHODA POWER.]

Few English women have had the opportunity of visiting the Murman coast, and it would be difficult for the most imaginative person to picture the desolation of this corner of the world. The "land of the midnight sun" has a romantic title, but Murmansk and the adjoining villages suggest but little romance.

Last summer I was one of a number of refugees from South Russia who spent seven weeks on the Murman coast at the time, when our troops were landing there.

This district between Kola and Murmansk was wooded and hilly. The snow was beginning to thaw, but the marshes were still frozen, so that travelling was not as dangerous as it was further south. The train in which we were seated was composed of fourth-class carriages—that is to say, compartments with wooden benches, accommodating about thirty people. They were unspeakably dirty and without sanitary arrangements. At either end was a stove, and we had to collect wood in order to make a fire before starting.

We had expected Murmansk to be a nice little town, not unlike Archangel, and were amazed at the appearance, presented. The curved bay was ice-frozen, and here were lying warships—French, British, American, and Russian—two or three trawlers, and some smaller boats. In spite of this, there was a suggestion of lifelessness about the place, and we felt depressed as soon as we had arrived.

RAILWAY CHAOS.

The railway lines were blocked with trains of every description, and many of them appeared to be tenanted by officers. I afterwards learnt that most of the wagon-lits were used as hotels and offices because there was not enough accommodation in the town. The Russians, appeared to be in charge of the railway, but a British officer was wandering up and down, occasionally blowing a whistle or waving his hand without any appreciable result.

After living in the train for about three days, we were allowed to move into the "town." The latter was composed of huts and low wooden buildings known as barracks. These were built on a hill off the main street. I say "the main street" because it was the larger of the two which Murmansk boasted.

Each barrack accommodated about two hundred people. At the time refugees were housed there, but probably they are now occupied by soldiers, and I fervently hope that something has been done to exterminate the lice which swarmed up and down the walls.

PROFITING.

A good deal of profiteering went on in the barracks. The Russian peasants, who could buy nothing at Murmansk, would give large sums of money for old clothes. Kerensky's paper money was refused, and only the old pre-war notes were taken. Sometimes as much as seventy roubles would be given for an old blouse, and untold sums for a pair of shoes.

The soldiers lived in a camp a little further down the hill. They appeared to be as comfortable as it was possible under the circumstances, and had good but unvaried food.

The wooden houses were converted into cinemas, and films were shown once or twice a week. The chief relaxation, however, was football, and when the ground was free from snow the men used to organise matches. Sometimes they had concerts, and at rare intervals dances, and I remember a party of Americans jiving to the gramophone.

It was strange to hear a gramophone on the shores of the White Sea. But, then, many things were strange. Who would have expected to find the Y.M.C.A. in a cattle wagon, somewhere in the Arctic Circle? I discovered it quite by accident, when I was wandering among the trains.—Daily Express.

MEMORY OF SEA OUTRAGES.

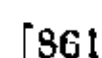
GERMAN DELEGATES SUPPORT BELGIAN RESOLUTION.

A recent Amsterdam telegram shows that at the first sitting of the International Transport Workers' Conference, M. Chapelle, Belgian delegate, asked why the Central Council of the international organization had failed to protest against the murders by German submarines, and Mr. Beavin, British delegate, said that the object of the conference, to restore international relations, would be impossible to attain unless the Germans were repentant.

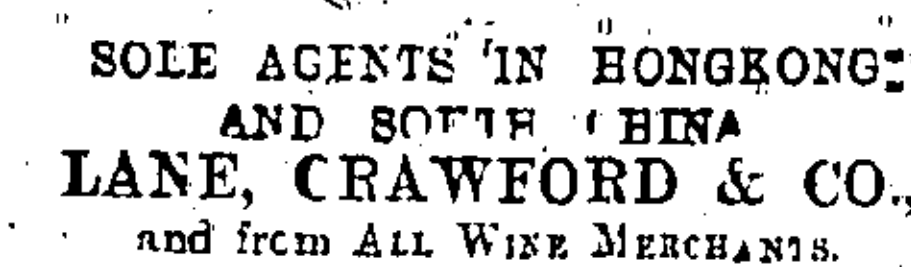
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to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard Indigestion as a serious menace for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words:— "It is only indigestion!" Think of what might lead to it. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. "A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved to be of most benefit for many years past" is the name of a sure—yes! Becham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—bilio-nousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles! Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these signs are a really matter. Adopt the best defence—Becham's Pills—the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

[illegible]

Is a spiritualist minister a "regular minister of a religious denomination"? This question puzzled three judges in the King's Bench Division recently, when Mr. E. W. W. Oaten, the president of a spiritualist body, appealed from a decision of the Sheffield magistrates who had decided that he was not a minister of a religion. Mr. Oaten's counsel claimed that as a minister he was exempted from military service under the Military Service Acts, and he was prosecuted under the Acts as an absentee. The magistrates decided that the case was proved, but, in order to avoid inflicting punishment, they dealt with the matter under the Probation of Offenders Act. Mr. Oaten appealed on the ground that, as the matter stood, it left him under the stigma of being an absentee, which he

desired to have removed. Mr. Hawke, K.C., for Mr. Oaten, reminded the court that the justices of the Sheffield held that his client was liable. He urged that it was inexpedient to inflict any punishment. They therefore dismissed the information. Mr. Oaten was not satisfied with that decision, because he said it left him liable to be called upon should the necessity arise. Mr. Hawke mentioned that in England the appropriation of the debt was £100,000, £50,000, and £150,000, and 250 Sunday school teachers. Mr. Oaten, he said, devoted the whole of his time to ministering to the people, and performed the ceremonies of baptism, marriage, and funeral. Mr. Branson, for the Crown, said that when the case was first heard, he was desired to make it a test case, but now that the Military Service Acts were in abeyance the Crown had no further interest in the matter. They suggested that Mr. Oaten should discontinue for appeal, and the Crown would not ask for costs. Mr. Oaten then said that the country was still at war, and military forces might be wanted for any part of the world. He was told that the question had actually arisen in another case just set down for argument. Continuing to state the case, the judge said the Sheffield magistrates were invoking the Probation of Offenders Act, took a course not open to them. He thought that an appeal lay, and that the court should proceed to hear it—an opinion in which the other judges concurred. The case then proceeded on its merits before the judge presiding. During the day, the appeal was dismissed. The case then proceeded on its merits before the judge presiding. During the day, the appeal was dismissed.

A film play in which the Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other Royalties have played the part of actresses in a procession, but as actual characters in the story, marks a wonderful stage in the popularity of the cinema.

That is the most striking feature of "Women Who Win," in which appear:—
Queen Mary.
Queen Alexandra.
Princess Victoria.
The Crown Princess of Sweden.
Lady Patricia Ramsay (Princess Patricia of Cohnnught).

The film is a "play with a purpose," but it is a good story in itself, with some vital scenes, and the necessary "love interest," so that it does not depend for attraction on the Royal personages alone, though they will doubtless form its chief claim to popularity.

The play, written by Miss E. Alma Stout, aims at showing the value of the woman's part in the service (founded by the London Society for Women's Suffrage) is ready to give women who wish to become skilled and efficient workers. Teaching, medicine, gardening, engineering, and accountancy are a few of the careers for which it offers advice and training.

The story follows the struggles of three girls, charmingly played by Miss Dibley, Miss Mary Forbes, and Miss Unity More, who, through their father's sudden failure and death, are compelled to earn their own living. Inexperience and want of training bring their first efforts to grief, and through the help when a friend recommends them to go to the Women's Service Training Bureau. There they are helped to be trained as a Journalist, a gardener, and a nurse.

They meet one of them at Clarence House, where she is maintaining a garden; she has secured her a post, and while she is waiting for the Crown Princess of Sweden and Lady Patricia Ramsay are seen crossing the lawn. For some moments they engage in conversation with the lady gardener. In the meantime another sister has been obtained as a journalist, and while she is working at an aircraft factory to gain experience, the Journalist pays a visit and chats with the journalist, who, judging from the Journalist's amusement, is evidently a nonentity. That she is an amateur in the search of copy.

The third sister, the nurse, is presented to Queen Alexandra and Prince of Wales in recognition of her war work, and as at least all three sisters, after many difficulties and misunderstandings, marry the men of their choice, and all ends happily.

There recently died in America, at the age of eighty years, William K. Johnson, known in America as the "father of the typewriter." In the little town of Ithaca, in the Mohawk valley, where the Remington Typewriter Works are situated, he lived his life and was loved and revered as "the grand old man." His influence serves more than the love and honour of his neighbours and townspeople, but he will be held in equal honour by the typographers and typists everywhere throughout the world. He was in a sense the father of their profession.

How many know that wonderful story of the story of how the typewriter came to be. To-day the typewriter is taken as a matter of course, and no office is complete without one. It has become indispensable, so much so that it is hard to realize that it had not always been. And yet the writing machine is young—only one of the youngest of all the great modern inventions. Its actual age by the calendar is just forty-five years.

The main facts of Mr. Jenne's life are quickly told. He was born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1857, the son of a well-known inventor from whom he inherited his mechanical genius. In 1891 he moved to Elion, N.Y., where he was destined to spend the remaining years of his long, active and useful life. Elion was then as it is now the home town of the Remingtons, and even in those early days the name "Remington" was already famous, for it was in those civil war times that E. Remington and Sons, the great gun-makers, were establishing their world-wide reputation. It was to be the destiny of Mr. Jenne to make this name even more famous in connection with the typewriter. Young Mr. Jenne soon entered the service of the Remingtons and in the year 1876 held an important position in their sewing machine department. It was in that year that the

The history of the attempts to invent a typewriter carries one back 150 years. The first known attempt, shown by the records of the British Patent Office, was that of Henry Mill in 1714. The first American attempt was made by William Austin Burt of Detroit, Mich., in 1829. Many other attempts, mainly in America, followed during the next forty years. Charles Thurber of Worcester, Mass. built a typewriter in 1843. Fairbanks in 1845. Oliver T. Eddy in 1850. A. E. Beach in 1856, and other attempts were made 1858, 1859, and 1860. All these machines wrote, and some of them wrote well, but not one of them was practical, because they all lacked the prime essential—that of speed. Without exception they were slow, slower even than the pen. The problem was finally solved by three mechanics of Milwaukee, Sholes, Soule and Glidden, whose names will have a lasting place in history as the inventors of the writing machine. Sholes and his associates began their labours in the year 1867, and the story of their perseverance in the face of difficulties, is an interesting chapter in the romance of invention. After six years of labour they thought the machine was sufficiently perfected and in the year, 1873, it was taken to the great Remington

Miss Elizabeth Asquith and Prince Antoine Bibesco of Rumania were married recently. Prince Bibesco, First Secretary of the Rumanian Legation, is the son of the late Prince and Princess Alexander Bibesco, and grandson of Prince George Bibesco, whose reign ended in Rumania in 1948.

The first ceremony took place in the Greek Church of St. Sophia, Bayswater. The Very Rev. Constantine Pagonis, the Great Archimandrite, and the Very Rev. Agathangelos Moschovaytis, the Archimandrite, wearing their golden and silver vestments, officiated. M. Nicholas Mleu, the Rumanian Minister, one of the Rumanian delegates attending the Peace Conference, was best man.

The ceremony was rich with symbolism and picturesque in every detail. In the middle of the church was a specially prepared table ornamented with flowers and lighted candles. At this, the wedding table, the betrothal took place, in which were used two rings that had been previously consecrated. The bride and bridegroom approached the table. Taking the rings, Dr. Pagonis blessed the bridal pair, making the sign of the cross three times with the bride's ring over the bridegroom, and three times with the bridegroom's ring over the bride. The rings were then placed on the bride on the little finger of the right hand and exchanged three times by the bride and bridegroom.

This performance of an act three times throughout the proceedings

Golden Crowns were used at the service. Having been placed on the heads of the bride and bridegroom, they were exchanged three times by the best man. Then wine was drunk three times, the chalice being first handed to the bridegroom, and afterwards to the bride.

led by the Great Archimandrite, and attended by Prince George Bibesco, the groomsmen holding their crowns, the bridegroom party circled the lectern three times while the choir, under the direction of M. Napoleon Lambelet, sang "Rejoice, O Israel. Thy Holy Martyrs," and "O Glory to God." Prince Pwgnon took the crown of the bridegroom, and said the prayer. "Be thou exalted, O crown of prayer," and in the same way the crown of the bride was taken. The circling of the table symbolised the unending nature

Everybody knows the legend of Drake's Drum, and the belief in the Navy that it is always heard on great occasions. The *Nation* publishes an article by Mr. Arthur Meehan, who lived on the state-ments of officers who were present, to show Drake's Drum was heard for hours on November 21st, when the German Fleet surrendered to the British. It was not believed that the enemy would surrender without fighting, even in hopeless conditions. Every preparation was made for resistance. The enemy's fleet prevailed, and every man was at his place when the fleet steamed to the rendezvous. One of the ships was the *Royal Oak*, chiefly manned by sailors of Devonshire. She was flying on that day a magnificent ensign, made for her by Devonshire ladies. One of the bridge crew, who were on the top deck, was a group of officers. Admiral Grant, Captain Macleachan, of the *Royal Oak*, the Commander, and others. It was soon after 9 o'clock in the morning when the German fleet appeared. Admiral Grant was in the mist. Admiral Grant saw them and was told they could scarcely believe, he says, that they would not instantly open fire.

HEARD BY THE CAPTAIN.

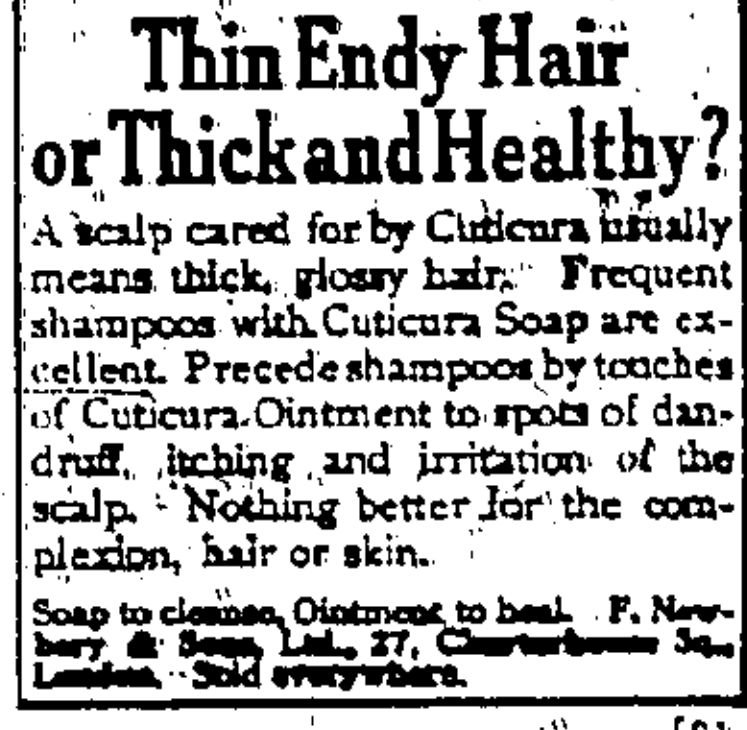
Then the drum began to beat on the *Royal Oak*. The sound was unmistakable—it was that of a small drum being beaten "in rolls." At first, the officers on the bridge paid little attention, if any, to the sound; so intent were they on the approaching enemy. But when it became manifest that the Germans were not to show fight, the Captain Grant turned to the drummers of the *Royal Oak*, and remarked on the beating of the drum. The captain said that he heard it, but could not understand it, since the ship was cleared for action, and every man on board was at his battle station. The Commander also heard, but could not understand, and sent messengers all over the ship to inquire what the messengers were about. They reported that all the decks were empty, and that the ship was at his station. Yet the drum still continued to beat. Then the Commander himself made a special tour of investigation through the *Royal Oak*. He, too, found that every man was at his station.

NO CHANCE SOUND.

All the while the British Fleet was closing round the German Fleet, coming to anchor in a square about it, so that the German ships were hemmed in. And all the while that this was being done, the noise of the drum was heard at intervals, beating in calls. All who heard it are so convinced that there was no chance sound, such as that of falling staves. It was recognised by all as the signal of a drum.

At about two o'clock, in the afternoon, the German Fleet was engaged and helpless, and the British ships dropped anchor, some fifteen miles off the Fifth of North. The irretrievable ruin of the German Navy was consummated. And at that moment the drum stopped beating and was no more heard.

Those who had heard the admiral, captain, commander, other officers, and men of all ratings held them and held none one belief. They believe that the sound they heard was that of "Drake's Drum": the audible manifestation of the spirit of the great sea captain, present at this hour of the tremendous triumph of Britain on the seas.



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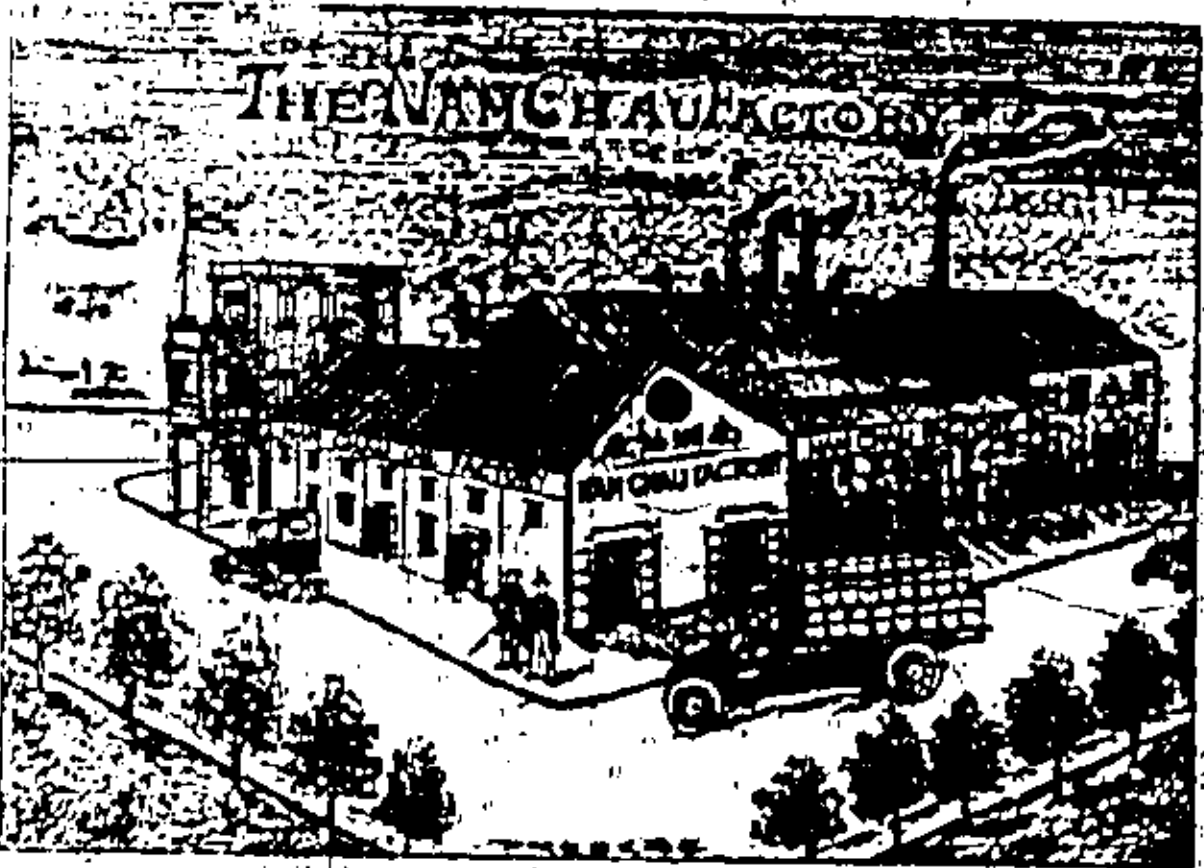
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FEDERAL

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

POWERS OF THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd.

Never in history has there been in prospect the negotiation of a treaty upon such a scale as the one impending. There have been treaties and treaties, secret and public, between Powers concerned chiefly with the adjustment of details of international intercourse; between two nations, but the treaty of Versailles will cover the main points of claim and contention now on the programme of the majority of the great nations of the world. A conception of the opportunity of the details taken up by the delegates at the Peace Conference, of the quantity and character of the questions settled by minor conferences whose findings were reported to the committee of the whole, will give some idea of the scope of the treaty, the text of which is momentarily expected in Washington.

Therefore, there is no precedent upon which to base conjecture as to the procedure of consummation of the treaty. Such instances as international experts can cite seem altogether too circumscribed for the formulation of the probable rules that will be followed in the present instance. Among the most interesting speculation now is that in connection with the date when the treaty will have been ratified by the Powers and the original copy signed by the plenipotentiaries deposited in the archives of Versailles. Many believe the date will not be until after the first half of the year, the earliest time that they will concede for the completion, ratification and adjustment of the treaty. Others think it will receive final action much sooner, as preliminary reports from Paris intimated that only limited time would be given for consideration of the treaty.

As to the exact steps for the ratification of this treaty and the formalities there is divergence of opinion; but international experts consulted to-day gave the following summary:

International conventions are usually signed in one original by the plenipotentiaries of all the contracting nations. This original is usually deposited with the Foreign Office of the nation in whose territory the conference was held. Copies of this original are sent to the Foreign Office of each of the contracting nations. The treaty is then ratified by each nation according to its own method of procedure.

In the United States the treaty is submitted by the President to the Senate, which gives its advice and consent to the ratification. The treaty is then ratified by the President in duplicate, one copy being deposited with the country holding the original, the other copy being retained in the State Department. After a sufficient number of the contracting parties (usually stipulated in the convention) have ratified the treaty, the President issues his proclamation putting it into effect.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

This Constitution confers upon the President of the United States the power of making treaties "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." But nowhere is it definitely stated that, in order to have the advice and consent of the Senate, the President must consult that body during the process of negotiation.

The Senate, being primarily a legislative body, cannot initiate a negotiation with another nation, for it has no authority to appoint or receive Ambassadors or Ministers. It has, however, the right to recommend that a negotiation be entered upon or that it be not undertaken, which right has been exercised and recognized although the President would not be bound by a resolution declaring against opening of negotiation even though such a resolution were passed by a two-thirds vote. In practice, however, such a vote would serve to stop any proposed negotiation—as happened during President Lincoln's administration. The Senate's right to advise or disapprove the opening of negotiation has been very rarely exercised, but the right remains just as the Constitution gave it. Inherent in this right is the Senate's power, conditionally, to amend or ratify any treaty.

Both the Senate and the Executive have assumed that the Senate had the right to be consulted in treaty-making at any stage of negotiation, as may be seen from precedents in the national history which begin with President Washington when he and General Knox came before the Senate regarding a treaty with the Southern Indians; when President Arthur in 1881 asked the advice of the Senate regarding the extension of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiians; when in 1888 the Senate passed a resolution asking President Cleveland to open negotiations with China for the regulation of emigration.

The President may employ such agencies as he chooses to negotiate the proposed treaty; he may employ the Ambassador, if there be one, or a Minister or Charge d'Affaires, or he may use a person in private life whom he thinks by his skill or knowledge of the language or people of the country with which he is about to deal is best fitted to negotiate the treaty. He may issue to the agent chosen by him—and either the House nor the Senate has any concern as to whom he chooses—such instructions as seem to him wise. He may even vary them day to day according to his judgment. The Senate has no right to demand that he shall unfold to the world or to it, even in executive session, his instructions, or the prospect or progress of the negotiation. Under the Constitution the absolute power of negotiation is in the President, and the means of negotiation are left wholly to his will and judgment.

WHEN SENATE'S POWERS.

"When he shall have a ratified and sent his proposed treaty to the Senate, the President is empowered to negotiate it."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY THE OUTLAWS OF THE SEA.

FATE OF A MYSTERY SHIP.

ONLY TWO SURVIVORS.

Behind the announcement that H.M.S. *Thetis*, one of the British "mystery ships," was sunk off the coast of West Africa by two German submarines, there lies one of the most tragic of all the terrible stories of Germany's submarine warfare. The ship carried a crew of 53, including five officers. Of these only two have survived: a Landing Seaman John Leadley and a coloured man from Sierra Leone, Medera.

H.M.S. *Thetis* was formerly the steamer *Thetis*, of about 3,000 tons, owned by the Nauticus Steam Shipping Co., of Sunderland. She was converted into a "mystery ship," and started on her last fateful voyage from Gibraltar on April 18th, 1918. Seven days out, when she was opposite Cap Blanco, a large German submarine was sighted lying between her and the distant coast.

"She opened fire on us," said Mr. Leadley, "with 5.9-inch shells. She carried two 5.9-inch guns. We fought her as soon as she came within range of our 4-inch gun, and then another large submarine attacked us from the other side. We fought for over two hours, and the ship began to sink."

"We launched the two dinghies and got into them. The lifeboats were smashed by the enemy's fire. There were 21 in one small boat and 25 in the other. One of the submarines went alongside and ordered Mr. Allen, the third officer, to go aboard the submarine. On the other submarine the men in the boat could see seven dead Germans and four wounded."

The submarine disappeared with Mr. Allen still on board, and Mr. Leadley said that no more has been heard of him. "The report that this submarine, presumably with Mr. Allen on board, was afterwards sunk," the two small boats, terribly crowded, were left without water, without compasses, without charts, to their fate. After keeping together for the first day, they lost sight of each other. For eight days and nights, Mr. Leadley and his companions endured terrible agonies from thirst and hunger and the heat of the tropical sun.

"We had only an eight pound tin of biscuits and one tin of corned beef for 25 of us," he said, "and we had no water. We rowed due east, hoping to strike land. On the second day some of the men cried out bitterly for water. I gave them my advice they drank the sea water, and afterwards went raving mad. An hour later we found they were dead, and we put their bodies into the sea. In those dreadful eight days we lost eleven of our number, who died from thirst."

REACHED LAND—AND DIED.

On the ninth morning the enfeebled survivors saw a coastline ahead of them, and landed at a spot which apparently was near the mouth of the Senegal river.

"The fourteen of us went inland to search for water, but after two hours of it all dropped exhausted except Medera. Suddenly Medera shouted in a hoarse whisper, 'Look, come on! I've found some water!'"

"We could not get the others to march. I crawled on hands and knees to a tiny pool of water, not a couple of feet in diameter, and drank some. It revived me, and I went to help the others up to it. But not one of them was alive. The 12 lay dead where they fell, with swollen tongues hanging out of their mouths—a dreadful sight."

jurisdiction of this body attaches, and its power begins. It may advise and comment, or it may refuse. And in the exercise of this function the Senate is as independent of the Executive as he is of the Senate in the matter of negotiation.

The only power the Senate possesses, either in legislative or executive session, is to pass a resolution expressing its opinion as to matters of foreign policy, but if this is passed by the Senate or by the House, or by both, it is still purely advisory and not in the slightest degree binding in law or in conscience upon the President.

The President is so supreme under the Constitution in the matter of treaties, excluding only the Senate's ratification, that he may negotiate the treaty, he may send it to the Senate, it may receive by way of "advice and consent" the unanimous judgment of the Senate that it is in the highest degree for the public interest, and yet the President is as free when it is sent back to the White House with a resolution of ratification attached to put it in his desk and never again let it see the light of day as he was free to determine in the first instance whether he would or would not negotiate it.

PRESIDENT IS SUPREME.

That power is not expressly given to the President by the Constitution, but it adheres in the executive power conferred upon him to conduct our foreign relations, and it is a power which inheres in him as the sole organ under the Constitution by whom our foreign relations and diplomatic intercourse are conducted. Out of public necessity the President should be permitted to pocket a treaty no matter if every member of the Senate thought he ought to exchange the ratification. The conduct of our foreign relations is a function which requires quick initiative, and the Senate is often in vacation. It is a power that requires celerity. One course of action may be demanded to-night, another in the morning. It requires, also, secrecy, and this element is not omitted by the commentators on the Constitution as having been deemed by the framers of the most vital importance.

"The President may negotiate and sign a proposed treaty and not send it to the Senate. Having sent a treaty to the Senate, however, he may withdraw it the next day. The Senate, under the Constitution, though a party of the treaty-making power, has no more right to invade the prerogative of the President to conduct foreign relations, including the negotiation of treaties, than has the President to invade the legislative prerogative of the Senate."

E.M.K.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Wed., 25th June, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Wed., 25th June, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"CHOYSANG"	Thurs., 26th June, 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thurs., 26th June, Noon.
KOBE	"FOONSANG"	Thurs., 26th June, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"FOONSANG"	Thurs., 26th June, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 27th June, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Sat., 28th June, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong.

SENEGA LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Senegal by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	July 2nd	July 7th

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General Agents.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUEE"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 24th June, Noon.
WHEIMWEI, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	"HUIHONG"	On 26th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 29th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKANG"	On 1st July, Noon.
NEWCHANG	"KANSU"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HATTAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	27th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	1st July, at 1 P.M.

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These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
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MALTA	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 19th July ... 13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
JAPAN	21st June	SHANGHAI Only.
DUNERA	24th June, at 11 A.M.	SHANGHAI Only.

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NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... Beginning of July.

TENSHIN MARU ... Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

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AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th June, at 11 A.M.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
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	"PAUL LECAT" 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES VIA	Tons	Leave Hongkong
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	10,000	On or about 19th July.

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"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

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"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

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"HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 24th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

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"CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

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